

Rocky Mountain Post.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE, CHARLES GORDON GREENE, EDITOR.

VOLUME X. NO. 63

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1836.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

POETRY.

SONG OF THE DRAGOON.

BY LT. GEORGE W. PATTEN, U. S. ARMY.

Our march is like the thunder-gust—
We prostrate where we pass;
And broader is the trail we leave
Along the prairie grass;
From north to south we range the wood,
We skim the plains afar,
We tread the brake, we breast the flood—
Onward—huzza! huzza!

Our halt is where the prairie wolf
Barks at the grizzly bear;
And every couch we lie upon
The Buffalo must spare.
Break not, my boys, the squadron's line;
Down with the forest spar;
Cut with your swords the tangled vine;
Onward—huzza! huzza!

Our steeds are, like ourselves, my boys,
Born for a martial train;
Fearless and strong they tramp along,
And yet they heed the rein.
Then let the merry bugle sound,
We follow freedom's star;
For battle or for hunting ground,
Onward—huzza! huzza!

MASSACRE AT TAMPIO.

We copy the following letters from the Albany Evening Journal. The writer was a native of the State of New York, and was one of the unfortunate twenty-eight men who were shot at Tampico, the particulars of which our readers are already acquainted with.—The first letter was addressed to the unfortunate victim's brother-in-law, James Brown, Esq. of Oswego, and the other to his parents, who reside in Volney, Oswego County. They both breathe the spirit and sentiments of a noble mind, sustained, in its hour of peril, by the consciousness that its hard fate was unmerited.

TAMPIO, Dec. 12, 1835.

Dear Brother—When this reaches you, I hope you will hear the relation of my fate with at least as much firmness as I, who will have been placed beyond the reach of future calamity. I cannot break the news to you by degrees, but must immediately say that I left New Orleans, as my last letter home expressed, with a view to go to Texas in company with a great many others who, like myself, were seeking to better their circumstances; and as soon as we were out at sea we were introduced to a general of the late Mexican Revolution, and who in the course of the voyage, had us all formed into companies of soldiers;—a step against which, when I attempted to remonstrate, the only satisfaction gained was an order to go below. The next disastrous news was, that instead of going to Texas, we found ourselves landed at the place from whence I now address this.

I felt myself already sacrificed to the ambition of this demagogue, Gen. Mexi, and attempted to leave the company, but unfortunately was compelled to return, but upon arriving at the town, which it was intended to attack, I again left them, and to shorten the sad tale, was taken the morning following by the successful repellers, and being dressed in the uniform of Mexico's troops, have received the sentence of death, together with 27 other young men whose lives have been made a sacrifice to villainy and deception. It becomes one so near the point of death to make an expression of hatred to any individual; but will the United States permit their citizens to be abducted by men who are now in their bosom in the midst of affluence and luxury? If not, then is Mr. Christy, Notary Public of New Orleans still answerable for this wholesale murder. But as I have now only a few hours left, let me use part of that time upon another subject. I have not written home, nor could I; the shock would have been too sudden and the task would have been unmanly. Believe me, when I say, that death is not so frightful upon a close inspection as we are apt to think. Tell my mother and all the family not to think they are forgotten—they cannot think it—but as it would be useless to harrow up my feelings by calculating the worth I leave behind, so it is consoling to think that hope points out a future meeting when all the troubles of this world, if remembered at all, will only serve to heighten the felicity of the next.

There is not a little consolation in the reflection that the debt of nature has not been hastened by any crime of my own; and that I die, neither an ignominious nor guilty death. To be shot, on Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, would have at one time sounded alarming in my ears, but it is only anticipating the event which all expect in the course of a few years at the farthest; and the last request which I have to make is that they will not suffer the news to overwhelm them, but to prepare to meet death as calmly as I assure them is the case with me. There is nothing in it but a departure from care and trouble; and let them consider, I leave them in a short, very short struggle, and that this, at least is better than to suffer on the languishing death-bed. Farewell and again.

I add—be very particular to break the tale with great circumspection, as the keenest pang I have yet felt, has been the fear that they will feel greater sorrow at my death, than I do myself. My last prayer is, that the Power which they supplicate for all blessings, will sustain them in this trial, and watch over them till we meet again. Farewell. Your unfortunate, but happy brother,
JAMES CRAMP.

TAMPIO, Dec. 13, 1835.

My Dear Father, Mother, and Sisters—
I have changed my mind with regard to writing home, as I have no doubt that the last letter from me will be valued as much as a rich legacy; indeed, what could be more valuable or precious, than the assurance that one whose welfare has always occupied so large a share of your attention was enabled to perform the great business of life, to prepare for death, with all the tranquillity and satisfaction that could be desired. I have enclosed the last relic which I can send you, and that is accompanied with a request that you would not bedew it with tears of sorrow; but if the precious drops of affection should fall upon it, let them be sweetened with the reflection that the object of your love never disgraced you, and led a life which, though he does not deceive himself by deeming it perfect, yet was tainted by no crime which harrowed his mind or disturbed his peace in the hour of death.

I was urged to try my fortune in the South—the event is made known to you by Mr. Brown. I shall not dwell long upon the details. Justice and mercy are the conspicuous attributes of the Disposer of all things, and to his decrees I feel myself perfectly will-

ing to resign. I have not written to William, and hardly think I shall be able to do it, as there are so many prisoners who wish me to write for them; and it is impossible to refuse them, as they are too agitated to do it for themselves.

I have just risen from praying, and find that the best foundation in the day of trial is the Rock of Ages. Adieu, as the night is far advanced, I have not much time to spare as I have yet to address a letter to Mendon. My dear friends, farewell, and remember that ere this reaches you I shall have

"Sweetly slept the sleep of death,"
and recommending us all to the care of Heaven, I now sign my name to this last epistle, and earnestly request your prayers for the salvation of

Your unfortunate and sacrificed son,
JAMES CRAMP.

*A lock of his own hair.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Cook, Fay, & Co. is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.
CHAS. COOK,
SYLVESTER FAY, Jr.,
JOHN L. COOK.

The subscriber will continue the West India Goods business and settle the affairs of the late firm at store at the head of Arch wharf in Broad st.
FEB 11 ep2w
SYLVESTER FAY, Jr.

PRICE REDUCED.
VEGETABLE EXTRACT.—This is the most valuable remedy yet discovered for the cure of Throat Distemper, or Malignant Putrid, Ulcerated Sore Throat—Scarlet Fever—Canker Rash—Canker in the Mouth, Throat and Bowels—Diarrhea—Dysentery—Sore Mouth of Nursing Women—and the Aced Humors of Teething Children—in short, for almost all the affections of the Mucus Membrane of the Mouth, Throat and Alimentary Canal. These diseases are acknowledged by all Physicians to be of the most severe and obstinate character, and have long baffled their skill and research. The discovery, therefore, of an effectual remedy for them, particularly for the various forms of Scarlet Fever, must be considered by every true philanthropist as an invaluable desideratum. As a common and perfectly safe family medicine, it will be found of inestimable value in cases of common Sore Throats and Colds—disordered state of the Stomach and Bowels—such as habitual Costiveness—Indigestion—Flatulency—Nausea and Vomiting. Also, in cases of weakness arising from Fever and all debilitating diseases—such as Consumption, &c.—it will be found very beneficial as a cathartic and attractive, as it neither causes debility, nor does it, as is the case with the operation of most medicines, sensibly expose one to take cold.

The Vegetable Extract has now been some time before the public, and its great powers justly tested. Hundreds of individuals have successfully tried it, and several eminent Physicians are in the almost daily use of it in their practice, who are truly astonished at its great curative qualities, and are ready to give their testimony in favor of its efficiency and power. There now remains but one obstacle in the way of its very general use, and that is, the price. The proprietors, being desirous to obviate this difficulty, have therefore determined to reduce the price to 62½ cents per bottle, each bottle, which barely remunerates for the great expense of preparing the article—this will bring it within the means of every person, so that no one need suffer for the want of it—and the poor may be able to obtain it for himself and family, as well as the rich.

N. B. Should any one still feel scrupulous of what is here stated, relative to the Vegetable Extract, and will call on one of the proprietors, No. 118 State street, Boston, besides the recommendations which will accompany each bottle, our abundant and most satisfactory evidence will be exhibited respecting it.

Prepared only by A. S. GRENVILLE, Cambridgeport, and for sale wholesale and retail, by one of the Proprietors and general Agent, RALPH SMITH, No. 118 State st., Boston.
Sold also, by Maynard & Noyes, 13 and 15 Cornhill—Brewer & Brothers, 30 Washington street—Pearson & Rowland, 148 Washington st.—C. Hobcock, 15 Leveret st.—E. S. Holden, corner of Chestnut and Charles sts.—J. P. Hall, Jr., 1 Pine st., William Brown, 431 Washington st.—James Fowler, corner of Greene and Leveret sts.—J. L. Moffatt, corner of Chamber and Poplar sts.—D. Henchman, 41 Cambridge st.—F. Plummer, 118 State st.—C. French, 181 Hanover st.—A. Boyden, 42 Hancock st.—R. A. Newell, corner of Summer and South sts.—J. P. Elliot, 81 Hanover st.—S. W. Fowler, 33 Prince st.—J. P. White, corner of Milk and Bath sts.—J. P. Preston, corner of Federal and William sts.—Joseph Kidder, 97 Court st.—I. Bangell, 41 N. State st.—J. Stinson & Co., 30 South st.—Bancroft Hall, Boston, & Kidder & Co., Charlestown, and by Drug gists generally.
M&F
aug17

THE SUBSCRIBERS would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have much increased their stock, by recent importations from the first manufacturers in Germany and France, of the latest and most approved manufactures, and would in particular inform country traders, that they can be supplied with the following articles at the lowest prices.

GERMAN MUSICAL & ALARM CLOCKS.
A good assortment of Alarm, Eight Day, and common clocks—American Time Pieces and Mantel-piece Clocks—from five to fifteen dollars apiece—warranted to keep good time. We repair all the above clocks.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Hand Organs—also, small Organs for instructing Canaries—Clarionets—Flutes—Fifes—Violins and Violin Strings—Fingering—Guitars—Glassharmonics—Harmonicones—Musical Boxes, &c.

All kinds of Fancy Boxes.
Pocket and Memorandum Books—Chessmen—Dominoes—Backgammon Boards—and all other kinds of Games interesting to children.

An assortment of Silver and Brass Trimbles—Snuff and Cigar Boxes—German Smoking Pipes.

ALL KINDS OF TOYS
London and German Dolls—Musical Toys—Jewels Harp Paint Boxes—Drums—Whistles—Guns—Pistols—Cannons—Horses with Conches—Chaises small Wagons—small Soldiers, with Tea Sets—Cities and Towns—Companies of Soldiers—Spring Figures—Women—Coblers—Dogs—Sheep—Cows, and all kinds of Animals and Birds—Children's Wagons and Rocking Horses—Caricatures—Noblemen—Market Men and Women—Baby House Furniture—Framed Brick Houses—Beads and Work Patterns—Writing Apparatus—Lead Pencils and Pen Makers—German Looking Glasses—Silver Spectacles—a good assortment of Tooth, Clothes, and Shaving Brushes—Shaving and Razor Boxes—Money Boxes and Purses—Pheasant and Lancer Matchboxes, &c.

Just received, four cases of German Looking Glasses, and two cases of Beads, suitable for exportation.
All the above goods can be had at the lowest prices, at No. 48 Cornhill, formerly Market st.
M. KRAMER & CO

METALLIC PENS.—A fresh supply just imported from London and for sale by JOHN MARSH, No. 77 Washington street, Boston, among which are Perry's India Rubber Pens, Gillet's do Enlarged fine points, do do Metallic Pens, do Damascus Steel do, do Ladies' do do, do Limer do do, do Magnum Bonum, or Commercial size of Swan Quill, and very superior as a business Pen.
J27

MERCHANTS ACCOUNT BOOK.
MANUFACTURED and for sale by JOHN MARSH, No. 77 Washington street, Boston, among which are Perry's India Rubber Pens, Gillet's do Enlarged fine points, do do Metallic Pens, do Damascus Steel do, do Ladies' do do, do Limer do do, do Magnum Bonum, or Commercial size of Swan Quill, and very superior as a business Pen.
J27

GRATES, FIRE FRAMES, STOVES, &c.
WILLIAM PERRY & CO. have on hand, and offer for sale, at their old stand, under the Meeting House, 22 School street, Boston, a large and splendid assortment of Hods, Cutlery, Fire Iron, &c.—among which are some imperial and common Dish Covers.

200 sets Fire Irons & Stands
300 sets splendid Vases
Cylindrical Stoves
Boys
Entry
Ship's Cabin do
Franklin do
Coal Cook do—Sheet Iron do
Cast Fire Plates—Cast Grates
Wrought Grates—Mantel do
Trivets—Ash Pails and Fire Carriers—Dust Flues, Ash Bins, Iron Lustrs, &c.

N. B. Account Books made to order. Ship Grates and Blanks printed at short notice.
J27

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Machinist—A Wood Spinner—Also a man to tend table in a public house. None but those who understand the business need apply to G. H. MARDEEN, corner of Merrimack and Front sts., near the City Scales.
J27

BOYS' CLOTHING.—ready made, and made to order at No. 24 Court street, (Tadde's Buildings).
JOHN WILSON & SON.
J27

LOST OR STOLEN.—A note of hand dated about 1834, and payable to the subscriber. All persons are cautioned against receiving said note as payment has been stopped.
SIMEON GILES.
Roxbury, Jan 25, 1836.

DAVENS DUCK.—100 pieces heavy, for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf.
J27

ELEGANT ENGLISH PERFUMERY.—JAS. & EDWARD ATKINSON, perfumers, 21 Old Road st., corner Superior and Washington, London, have supplied the Agent, J. A. DICKSON, 36 Cornhill, formerly Market street, with a valuable quantity of the following articles, which have been generally approved—

FASHIONABLE SOAPS.
White Hands.—This Soap—made from the purest Oil of Almonds—miting all the softening qualities of the Almond with the detergency of the common Alkaline Soap.

Chapped Hands.—Camphor Soap—J. & E. A. recommend this Soap—containing a very large quantity of Camphor that has hitherto been considered practicable. It possesses all the cooling and other good qualities of that well known article.

For Family Use.—Atkinson's old brand Windsor Soap.
Ambrosial Soap.—It is made from pure vegetable oil, and is equally mild as the almond, only differing from it in perfume and color—the latter being a light brown, and the perfume a combination of those most generally approved.

The above, with every other new and fashionable Soap and Shaving cakes, are always ready for exportation, and an allowance is always made on taking one or more dozen.

Atkinson's Concentrated Essence of Lavender.—prepared four times the strength of the best Lavender Water, freed from all the empyreuma of the spirit, and unsophisticated with the sickly adulteration of musk and ambergris. The superiority of this article to Lavender Water is, that it is much more powerful and fragrant—it is also much cheaper, as there is four times more perfume of the Essence for the money, than in the best Lavender water in use.

Atkinson's Fage Dye.—changes red or grey hair on the head, or whiskers to an auburn or black, so permanent that neither washing, perspiration, nor any other cause can in the least affect it.

Boar's Grease, for the growth of Hair.—This article is procured from the animal in its native clime, it being known to possess more virifying properties when so procured, than when the animal is in a domesticated state. It is of the finest quality, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet—and for the growth of hair it is no doubt the best in the world. It is also useful in dressing the hair, it is very pleasant and useful—cleansing the head from dandruff, and making the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

Atkinson's Curing Fluid, or Vegetable Hair Oil.—for dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years—and is considered an indispensable appendage to the toilet—it is a most excellent article for dressing the hair, making it, however, harsh, soft and glossy as silk, and keeping it in curl in exercise or damp weather.

Atkinson's Shaving Paste.—In very neat portable pots; a very elegant and excellent preparation for shaving.

Milk of Almonds.—The most elegant and efficacious cosmetic hitherto introduced. It is a great improvement to what has long been known as a box of the Powder of Milk, and is used regularly by the most elegant and fashionable of the fair.

Atkinson's Depilatory.—For removing superfluous Hair on the Face, Neck or Arms, with equal certainty and safety, leaving the skin softer and whiter than before the application.

Hudson's Botanic Tooth Powder and Tincture.—These Dentifrices, which have so much attracted the attention of the Medical Profession, are remedies for all disorders of the mouth; they not merely cleanse and beautify the Teeth, but preserve them from decay, they make the teeth white, and even such as are loose, eradicate the scum and tartar from the gums, leaving them firm and of a healthy redness, and it used regularly will supersede the necessity of a Dentist.

These are all entirely free of acid, and so innocent that a child may take the cold the water of the Powder; and the Tincture is an excellent stomachic, and a certain remedy for the Toothache.

Hudson's Tooth Brushes.—in sets of three—made on scientific principles, and warranted in bone and ivory.
Alta de Dech Mahomed's Dye.—for changing the hair on the head, eyebrows or whiskers, to a permanent brown or black, by one application, without staining the skin or the clothing.

CAUTION.—Every article of James and Edward Atkinson's manufacture has their names and address distinct on the label, also—a small address stamp, similar to a patent medicine stamp, printed on labels.

PORTRAIT AND MINIATURE PAINTING.
R. ROWLEY thanks the public for the very liberal patronage he has received, and would inform those desirous of having their Portraits painted, that he may be found at his rooms, No. 11, Pearl Place, all hours of the day, where it will afford him pleasure to attend to the execution of all orders he may be favored with. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to his rooms to examine his Paintings.
J27

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between KING & HOWARD, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE W. KING,
Easton, Nov. 5, 1835.
ASA R. HOWARD.

NOTICE.—The Hoe Manufacturing business formerly carried on by said KING & HOWARD, will hereafter be transacted by ASA R. HOWARD, at Easton, Mass. All orders addressed as above, to Easton, 4 Corners, will receive prompt attention by ASA R. HOWARD.
Easton, Nov. 3, 1835.
ep3t f3

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of the different kinds of Marble, suitable for Centre and Pier Tables, Monuments, Grave Stones, Tombs, Tables and Marble Chimney Pieces, made of the best kind of foreign and domestic Marble, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Marble, suitable for carving or fancy ornamenting, can be executed in the first style at this establishment, Haverhill street, near the Warren Bridge.
JOHN BYRNE.
J27

ARTISTS' FINE COLORS.—A large and superior assortment of Artists' Fine Colors—for sale on the most reasonable terms by LEWIS & CO., 112 State st.
J27

JOHN E. BROWN, VETERINARY SURGEON.
Respectfully informs the public, that he will board and attend SICK AND LAME HORSES, of all diseases, at his Hospital, in Roxbury, on the following terms—the first week free of charge, and for the second week he will retain under his care longer, upon terms as may be agreed on.

Surgical cases, such as Polypus, Fistula, Wens, &c. A cure warranted, if the owner requests it.
The above prices include all ordinary charges.
Roxbury, March 12, 1835.
Jawly

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received until the 23rd inst. at the Office of the Andover and Chelmsford Rail Road Company, in the South Parish of Andover, for laying out and erecting a Railroad line of said road, the whole to be completed by the 20th of May next.

For particulars inquire of the subscriber, at No. 11, Joy's Buildings, Boston, or at the Rail Road Office, in Andover.
JOSEPH A. RILEY,
Engineer and Agent for Construction.
J27

DENNIS P. FLAGG offers for sale at store No 101 Hanover, corner of Court st. (formerly occupied by Geo. W. Smith) a general and full assortment of West India Goods and Family Groceries, at the lowest prices, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Goods sent to any part of the city.
J27

DAVIS & CO. No 3 Federal st., Boston, new and second hand Clothing Store.
N. B. Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
*Jawlyw—10

LOST.—On Wednesday last, in Roxbury, near the crossing of the Rail Road, on Tremont street, a Black Folding Skin, fastened with the hair on, also a pair of thick Boots, any person who has found the same, shall be suitably rewarded by leaving them at KING & FARMER'S Store, Roxbury, or at this Office, or with the subscriber in Brookline.
Feb. 5.
ep3t JOHN RICHIE.

GRAHAM & WILMARTH, Machinists, at the West Boston Foundry, foot of Vane st., Boston, will execute all orders for working in the line of building machinery, at short notice and in the best style—particular attention paid to Screw and Gear Cutting. All kinds of screws, such as Paper Mill, Standing Press, Clothier's Press, and Bed Screws, cut in the best manner.
All orders left with them will be strictly attended to.
J27

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Machinist—A Wood Spinner—Also a man to tend table in a public house. None but those who understand the business need apply to G. H. MARDEEN, corner of Merrimack and Front sts., near the City Scales.
J27

BOYS' CLOTHING.—ready made, and made to order at No. 24 Court street, (Tadde's Buildings).
JOHN WILSON & SON.
J27

LOST OR STOLEN.—A note of hand dated about 1834, and payable to the subscriber. All persons are cautioned against receiving said note as payment has been stopped.
SIMEON GILES.
Roxbury, Jan 25, 1836.

DAVENS DUCK.—100 pieces heavy, for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf.
J27

A CURE FOR THE Itch!
HOWEVER inveterate, in one hour's application, and no danger from taking cold, by using
DEMERIS' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for psoriasis, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is unparelleled for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually in one hour's application only.

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.
Price 37½ cents a box, with ample directions.

DR. RELFES' Antibilious Pills!
For Indigestion, Flatulency, Constipation, Headache, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Bilious Affections, &c.

To comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless—suffice it to observe, that for relieving of Bile, Flatulency, Constipation, Headache, &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS.
The relief is immediate, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFES' VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.
For Sick Headache, &c. Price 50 cents.

None are genuine unless signed by T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, (sole proprietor, and successor to Dr. OSWAY), by whom they are for sale, at his Counting Room, No. 99 Court street, Boston, and by his special appointment, by Henshaw & Co. Wm. G. Simpson & Co. Delano & Whitney, Trott & Co. F. S. & N. Carroth, Hastings, Marsh & Co. Moffatt, Plummer & Co. J. P. Hall, T. Hollis, J. Kidder, F. W. Doane, Rogers, Devereux, Co. Maynard & Noyes, Brewer & Brothers, Lowe & Reed, J. Henshaw, W. Dyer, E. L. Eliot, C. French, R. A. Newell, T. Farrington, W. Blackland, J. F. Eliot, J. P. Whitwell, E. Thorndike, D. Henchman, Fierston H. Rowland, J. T. Brown, A. Sexton, G. M. Mead, T. Blackland, E. S. Thibault, A. Geever, A. Boyden, W. L. Richardson, J. White, F. Rousseau, E. Frank, J. L. Moffatt, Boston—Cardwell, South Boston.

Kidder & Co. Craft's, Stevens, Charlestown—Ramsey, Cambridge—Davis, East Cambridge—Whitton & Wheeler, Cambridgeport—Leamon, Carlwell, Roxbury—Brewer, Dorchester—Hayden, Quincy—Richardson, Dedham—Angier, Needham—Thayer, Woburn—Kidder, Watertown—Whitton, Hingham—Bartlett, Plymouth—Drew, Kingston—Phipps, Smith, Gloucester—Foster & Rhodes, Lynn—Swift, Abbott, Andover—Nichols, Haverhill—Endicott, Beverly—Russell, Marblehead—Smith, Ipswich—Baxter, Essex—Shattuck & Co. Concord—W. & C. Warren, Brighton—Robbins, Carlton, Lowell.

PIRENOLOGICAL LIBRARY.—Galt's Works, in 6 vols., translated by WINSTON LEWIS, M.D.—just received and for sale by JOHN MARSH, 77 Washington street.

BAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—No 122 Court st.—The subscriber (late of the firm of Winslow & Hewes) respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above establishment, and is now carrying on the business in all its various branches.

The undersigned would take this opportunity to return thanks to the old patrons for their liberal favors; and to express his regret that any untoward circumstances should have prevented for a time his supplying them with bread manufactured under his own supervision. He would assure them, however, that he is now prepared to answer all their calls and to furnish them with bread of every kind, of the very first order. His French Rolls, in particular, which have given so much satisfaction heretofore, will be found to possess their usual excellent qualities—rich, nutty, healthy, sweet—and they who may discover the absence of these qualities, where they have found them very recently, may find them now by calling as above. His Family Bread, too, he may say with confidence, will give no less satisfaction than formerly, and he will spare no pains to make both the Rolls and Family Bread of uniform excellence.

A supply of every variety of Cake will be kept constantly on hand; and a share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
JABEZ FISHER HEWES, Agent.
N. B. Dinner and Supper Rolls at short notice, as above.

COGNAC BRANDY.—A few half pipes of the finest brand, choice quality, balance of importation per Billows cargo—for sale by JAMES LEEDS & Co., 18 Long wharf.

MACHINERY BANDING.—of any given length or breadth, is now extensively manufactured by the Roxbury India Rubber Company, and offered for sale by MERRITT TEBBETTS & CO. at the Company's warehouse, 109 State st.

GERMAN WINDOW GLASS.—200 boxes assorted sizes, first quality, just landed—for sale by ROGERS DEYENS & CO. wholesale druggists and paint dealers, 5 & 6 Granite Stores, Commercial wharf.

FRESH FISH.—At wholesale and retail, opposite No. 67 Long wharf, North side—constantly on hand through the winter season. For further information inquire of HOSKA SARGENT, No. 67 Long wharf.

WANTED.—A young man in a dry goods store—also several men to work in private families—also men to work in boarding houses—also several girls to work in a factory. Apply at 47 Milk st.

MOHAI COATING.—Just received 6 pieces Mohai 3/4 Coatings—will be sold by the piece, yard, or made into coats, by J. G. WYMAN, 71 Washington street, opposite the Post office.

DAVIS'S CHEMICAL VEGETABLE Liquid Oil Soap.
THIS article, by a proper application, removes grease spots and all other substances, from Carpets, Woolen, Cotton, Linen and Linen Garments of every description, without injuring in the least the color or texture of the goods. It restores them to their original lustre, and may be used with perfect safety, even on the finest fabrics. It is particularly recommended for cleaning Colored Cloths, so apt to become soiled by the hair. It is also extremely useful in all cases of Sprains, Bruises, Corns and Rheumatism. It is likewise a remedy for Scalds or Burns of any description, relieving the pain and effecting a cure more readily than any article hitherto used for the purpose. And it is a strong recommendation for its application, in all cases, will be found on each bottle.

There is so much convenience and economy in its use, that no person, having once tried it, and ascertained its virtues, would ever afterwards be without it.

The above article for sale by W. M. C. STIMPSON & CO., No. 3, South side Faneuil Hall.

NOTICE.—SAMUEL WALES, & Co. having this day associated with themselves, Messrs. T. H. WILLIAMS, and A. N. MOORE, the wholesale Dry Goods Business will be continued by the subscribers under the same firm at No. 49 Kilby street.

Boston, 4th Jan, 1836.
Feb. 2 T&Fim
A. N. MOORE.

HAIR CUTTER REMOVED.—The Subscriber would inform his friends, that he has removed from No. 68 Pond street, to the Massachusetts Hotel, same street, where he will be pleased to wait on all his Customers and the public in general.

He thanks his sincere friends to those Ladies and Gentlemen, for their kind patronage at his former stand, and solicits a continuance of the same at his new stand, Ladies Hair Cut, and Curled, particular attention paid to the cutting of children's hair.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP.—A first-rate Printing Press, Wells maker, with all the necessary Types and other fixtures for a complete Printing Office. For information enquire of H. WILLIS, at the New England Type Foundry—WM. S. WATTS, 121 Washington street, or J. N. BARNES, 52 Washington st.

CALCUTTA GOODS.—Lac Dyes—Silks—Ginger, Salt Petre—Hides—Shedder Gums—Copal, Salomonine, Borax, Mustard, Safflower, Buffalo Horns, Rattans, &c. for sale at 43 Central wharf.

The above goods will be sold on reasonable terms, to close the concerns of the late firm of WARD GILFORD & SON.

SHOP TO RENT.
Situated on Atkinson street, near Milk street, suitable for most kinds of business. Apply at 47 Milk street.

INDIA RUBBER.—7000 pounds prime India Rubber—for sale by JOHN WILKINSON

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1836.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

Washington, February 5, 1836.

The political week has ended. No very important event has marked it, except Mr. Bell's onset in support of Mr. Calhoun's Executive nullifying Bill, and Mr. Clayton's Somerset in support of Cal. Benton's Resolutions. Perhaps the British mediation is accepted—and probably it will result in peace—and peradventure France will pay. Rumor, like an old hen, has been busily cackling of late about these eggs, and now silent is, therefore perhaps settling; if they do not prove added, the brood will probably chop the shells in two or three months. I don't count the chickens before they are hatched; but trust they will be gamecocks, when they are.

Mr. Calhoun's Bill to suppress arson among the abolition incendiaries, you will see in the journals of to-day. It is not usual to publish a bill before it has passed; what the party design in this case is, I know not, unless it be to imitate the abolitionists, whom they "pretend" (yes, pretend—O! Gallie faith!) to arrange, by scattering firebrands themselves in the political camp. They must recollect we have a Magician, (Mr. Power is now modelling his head in red clay at the Capitol) who can extinguish them all by a smile—and may the gift of smiling never depart from him. Fought! he would not fight his lamp by them.—But to return to the bill. It appears to me that it is totally impotent—a nullity in itself, unless the Postmasters and their deputies are gifted with omniscience, ubiquity and omnipotence. But why need I talk about the bill before it has passed? Do not actions speak louder than words? If the actions of the people of New England, and those of the free states generally, do not satisfy the "pretensions" of the slave holders, no form of words they can invent themselves, passed into a law, would or could have that result. Nothing would satisfy them but making Mr. Calhoun President. If there happens to be some intercalary lustre in the Presidential Olympiads, why, when the leap-lustre comes, let his modest ambition, like other coy maidens, have the privilege of "counting" the American PEOPLE. Till then, *detur dignori*, the people will bestow it on whom they please. The bisextile lustre has not yet come—it comes at the Greek Kalends!

Both Houses devoted the day to private business, and not very devoutly either—for nothing of importance was done in either. The only discussion got up in the lower House was on a private bill reported by the Chairman of Claims, for the relief of a lawyer, (Mr. Smith, I suppose, and Josiah, I guess,) for Pay Master Tupper's certificates, issued in 1816. His case is in chancery, if not in conveyance. There was the same reason *pretended* (I thank the Gaul, for teaching me this word!) against paying the supposed claims of Josiah by the House, that the Chamber of Deputies pretended against paying Brother Jonathan—viz. that the script had been purchased under par—it was pretended Louis Philippe purchased Jonathan's, and Josiah, Tupper's—Col. Parks moved an adjournment to Monday, that, in the meantime, the case might be seriously considered!

The true state of the case is, that the money was paid to the disbursing officer, but he, giving no bonds to the government, paid the original claimants in certificates, and pocketed the cash himself. The Government must therefore pay it twice, or they are as bad as Tupper. The English Government require all its disbursing officers to give bonds, and allow all their certificates and look to the bondsman. Poor Amareon Moore had to pay £20,000, for the defection of his Vice Collector of the Customs at Bermuda. Our government ought to correct this evil; and instead of paying debts twice, require bonds. If we had all that has been lost by defaulters, for the want of bonds, it would put the country in a complete state of defence, and give a gun boat or two to the Navy.

REIS EFFENDI.

Mr. Hall J. Kelley proposes to publish the Journal of travels and voyages made by him during the years 1832-3-4 and 5, through the United States of America, Mexico, the two Californias, and the American Sovereignty, beyond the Rocky mountains; together with a particular history of the Sandwich Islands, and of his return home, round Cape Horn. The work will be issued at irregular intervals, in numbers, each to consist of about 64 large octavo pages—the whole when completed, to form two volumes, of from 300 to 400 pages each, to be embellished with maps, engravings, plates and scientific illustrations. We have no doubt that Mr. Kelley will make a good use of the ample materials for an interesting work which he has in his possession, and we certainly wish him an abundance of success, sufficient at least, to repay him, in some measure, for the privations and sufferings he has endured. Subscriptions will be received at the several bookstores. The price will not exceed fifty cents a number, payable on delivery.

Mr. Reece had a very full house at his benefit on Monday night, and played with great success. The applause of the audience was general and enthusiastic. At the close of the performance he was called for, and came forward and expressed his thanks in a proper manner for the encouragement he had received. His re-engagement will be very acceptable to the public. *Tom and Jerry*, in which Mr. R. is pre-eminent, having played in it about *thirteen hundred nights*! will soon be produced in a style far superior to any in which he has ever before been brought out in this country.

Mr. Barrymore's benefit at the Lion theatre last evening was crowded to excess. The dance exceeded every thing of the kind we ever saw before. Mrs. Barrymore appeared amid shouts of approbation; in short, the whole performance was executed in a manner highly creditable to this new and flourishing establishment.

Tecumseh.—At one of the treaty councils held by the Americans with the Indians, some twenty years ago, the American Commissioner spoke of the good intentions and kind wishes of their great father, the President of the United States, towards the Indians. Tecumseh, who was the Indian's orator on the occasion, arose and in reply said, "Brother! You call the President our great father. The Great Spirit is our father—The Earth is our mother; on her bosom we repose and she gives us nourishment."

The New Orleans American speaks in more flattering terms of Miss Cushman than some of its contemporaries—it says that she "is a fine lady-like woman, an agreeable singer, and though young upon the stage, she already walks it, an accomplished actress."

A man attempted to commit suicide in New York, the other day because he couldn't pay his board bill. Should every man kill himself who was similarly situated, our population would decrease amazingly.

The Quebec Gazette says that the mother of Maria Monk has sworn that her daughter never was in the convent, notwithstanding the fanatics who exposed Maria in Montreal, offered the mother bribes to swear that the daughter was there. The New York Herald gives the following poetical description of the pretended Nun's personal appearance:—

"She appeared to be of a very delicate stature; her age does not exceed twenty-one, which, to a bachelor like us, is an important element in making up an algebraic equation as to the truth of her statements. Her eye was dark, with a fine lambent light shining from under the eye-lashes, like the first ray of morn over 'the russet clad hill.' Her complexion is fair and delicate, the texture soft and silky. Her hair is a fine dark brown, hanging in long, loose, neglected tresses, down her finely chiselled alabaster neck. The general expression of Maria's face, is interesting and intellectual; yet—

"Meancholly has marked her for its own."

Maria moves gracefully, with a light step, a slight Grecian bend, and so much of the pure woman is there about her, that no one—no editor, no clergyman, no man, no philosopher, can see her without feeling an interest in her behalf.

The Herald of the 8th inst. contains the following:—

In relation to the extract published on Saturday, said to be taken from the "Catholic Pilot," a paper published in Boston, and conducted by Dr. J. S. Bartlett, stating that the disclosures of Maria Monk, &c., are to be found word for word, and letter for letter, (proper names only being altered,) in a book translated from the Spanish or Portuguese language, in 1831, called "The Gates of Hell opened, or a development of the Secret of Nunneries," we have received the following contradiction:—

Jas. Gordon Bennett, Esq.
Dear Sir: The above, which was taken from this morning's Herald, is false. Still, however, as the writer says that he is "ready and willing to declare upon oath," &c., we deem it no more than proper to say, that we will pay him one hundred dollars if he will produce a book bearing the strong resemblance which he describes.

New York, Feb. 6, 1836. HOWE & BATES.

The Herald of the same date states that "the Rev. Mr. Hoyt, who brought Miss Monk to New York, is, or has been in jail—that he is a man of bad repute. He came as an agent from the Canadian Sunday Schools to this city, and was recommended to Dr. Brownlee, whom he egregiously deceived. Hoyt collected about \$700 for his mission, and then appropriated the money to his own use. If the 'Disclosures' are the result of a conspiracy between the Rev. Mr. Hoyt and Miss Maria Monk, let him be punished for disgracing his cloth, but let her escape, on account of her fine eyes and pretty face."

The relief vessels and steamboats have been very useful in the New York harbor, during the severe weather of the last week, in towing vessels, putting on board pilots, men, provisions, &c. &c. Great difficulty has been experienced in crossing the Hudson with the mail—four or five hours having, in one or two instances, been consumed in effecting that object.

Correction.—We stated yesterday, in our notice of the breach of promise case, that Mr. Foster appealed from the verdict against him in the Court of Common Pleas. The fact, however, was, that both parties claimed an appeal, but Foster abandoned his, while Miss Dinsmoor persisted in her's, and successfully.

A ruffian, by the name of John Babcock, stole \$40 from a negro by the name of Cooley, in New York a few days since—it being the balance of about \$700 which the poor fellow had saved for the purpose of buying the freedom of his wife and children, now slaves at the South. Babcock has been arrested, but he had previously expended the \$40 in dissipation.

Our correspondent who writes upon the "She-Bear" business, must excuse us from publishing his witticism. The original joke, if it were intended for one, was very vulgar, and the sooner it is forgotten the better.

"L."—The "Bumble-bee" quiz is n't worth printing. Try again Mr. "L."

"H's" communication is a humbug, and so is the advertisement to which he refers.

The Emperor Julian, who has been called an apostate from the Christian religion, laid down the following rule of action:—

"It is better to instruct than to punish the ignorant—to pity than to hate them. The duty of an Emperor is, to imitate the Deity; to imitate him, is to have the fewest possible wants, and to do the utmost possible good."

An Attempt was made during Wednesday night to set fire to the stable on the estate of Dr. Shurtleff, in Tremont street—when discovered, the fire was running up the side of the building, between the outer and inner boarding. It was extinguished without a general alarm.

Come to it at last.—The Mercantile Journal acknowledges that "the great body of the people have for some time past been exceedingly desirous of a thorough investigation into the proceedings of the banks of this Commonwealth."

There is a great excitement among the Cows in Louisville, Ky. on account of their being excluded from the Court House, where they have been in the habit of assembling for some years past.

Mr. Webster has declined.—It is currently reported that Mr. Webster has declined being a candidate for the Presidency, and that his declination was to appear in the National Intelligencer of Tuesday last.

A letter from Columbus (Ga.) dated on the 28th ult., states that the whole country for several miles round, was under arms, but the writer did not anticipate any danger.

A couple of intensely interesting letters, written by JAMES CRAMP, of New York, who was recently shot at Tampico, one to his brother and the other to his parents, are upon the First Page.

A Bill has passed the New York Legislature, in Committee of the whole, appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum.

A Worcester paper thinks there is snow enough upon the ground to last until Dog Days, if it be used prudently.

Letters from Washington mention a report current in that city, that Governor Eaton of Florida, had been killed in a skirmish with the Indians.

The Indian skirmish referred to in yesterday's Post took place near Columbus, Georgia, and not Ohio, as was stated.

Accident.—On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Bassett, a ship carpenter, who was at work on the Independence, in the dry dock at Charlestown, fell from the side of that vessel 30 to 40 feet, by which he broke his leg, and was otherwise so injured that he was not expected to live.—*Centinel*.

A letter from Jackson, (Miss.) to the Richmond Enquirer, states that Col. Samuel Gwin, who was wounded in the duel fought with Judge Caldwell, had died.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, Feb. 11.—In the Senate.—The act to increase the capital stock of the Boston and Lowell Railroad was again taken up to-day, the question being upon the amendment of Mr. Cushing.

The question was finally taken on this subject by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative—Yeas 4, Nays 27.

The bill to incorporate the Pacific Insurance Company, was for a third time and passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Parker, from the committee to whom were referred the resolve of the amendment of the constitution, reported the same without amendment; and Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock, was assigned for the consideration of the subject.

The House has been occupied the principal part of the time to-day in the consideration of the bill relating to witnesses, which has been before the House, for the last week. After a very lengthy argument in favor of the bill from Mr. Rantoul, and some general remarks in opposition by Mr. Winthrop, the yeas and nays were ordered to be taken, which resulted in the rejection of the bill by a vote of 357 to 189.

Mr. Hillard, of Boston, who voted for the Bill, in announcing his "aye," remarked—"I vote for this bill, not because I approve of it, but because I think it better than nothing. We understand, that Mr. Hillard (as were also many others who voted against the bill) was in favor of a law, which should make a man's religious unbelief an objection to his *credibility*, and not to his *competency*."

Bank Investigating Committee.—Ninth Session.—The officers of the Hamilton and American Banks were examined yesterday afternoon. It appeared from the statements of the witnesses, that neither of the banks had taken illegal interest, as they "understood the charter;" but they had dealt in exchange, and taken deposits on interest.

Proscription of Witnesses.—The bill, rejected in the House, yesterday, for abolishing the disqualifications of witnesses on account of their opinions upon religious matters, has excited much interest. Many conclusive speeches have been made in favor of it; and, among others, the following, by Mr. Folsom, is worthy of attention:—

Mr. Folsom, of Hingham, said he had listened with deep attention, and not a little interest, to the discussion of the subject before the House. It appeared to him to be a question of more than common interest to every citizen of this Commonwealth, inasmuch as it involved, directly or indirectly, the rights—the inalienable rights—of every citizen in the State. It involved rights bought with the price of blood; rights recognised by the Constitution, and which ought to be preserved most sacredly by every patriotic and virtuous man in the community. The Bill, he said, in its original form, promised much good, and was in perfect harmony with the fundamental principles upon which the fabric of our political and religious liberty is based. So far from giving the Infidel an advantage over the Christian, it merely proposed to place him upon an equality in regard to the essential right of testifying as a witness in Court. And why, asked Mr. F., in the name of reason and humanity, should not this equality exist? It is not the Atheist's fault, perhaps, that he is an unbeliever, but his misfortune, and consequently he is an object of pity, rather than of scorn, or a degrading deprivation of equal standing among his fellow citizens. I regret exceedingly, said Mr. F., that any member in this House should give way for a moment to the spirit of bigotry, and undertake to vilify and slander the unfortunate—for unfortunate they are, who are unhappily destitute of religious hopes and motives.

In support of his views upon this subject, Mr. F. referred to the first section of the Bill of Rights which says—"All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights—among which may be named the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties." Now, said he, according to the Common Law, the Atheist, the Deist, and perhaps some others have not the "right of defending their lives and liberties;" for their testimony, which is often absolutely necessary to their safety is not admissible in a Court, on account of the peculiarities of their faith, or want of faith, or disbelief, which ever their particular sentiments may be termed. While making these remarks, said Mr. F., I would have it understood, that I am neither an Atheist, nor Deist, but am as far from either as is the East from the West.—The principles of my religion can hold no communion with the principles of Infidelity; but what I now say, I only say as an advocate of equal rights, and a firm supporter of the Constitution. The Atheist, it is said, cannot consistently take an oath, because he does not believe in a God; but the second section of the bill provides against that inconsistency, by permitting him to "affirm," as Quakers may now. What right, in justice and equity, have Quakers to any exclusive privilege in this particular? None at all. "What guaranty," it has been asked, "have we that the Atheist will tell the truth?—what religious fear or apprehension is there to bind his conscience?" The pains and penalties of perjury, said Mr. F., seem to have been entirely overlooked by those who oppose the passage of this Bill on this ground, and therefore it has been contended that unless a man believes in future eternal punishment for swearing falsely there would exist in his mind no motive to induce him to tell the truth—no fears to restrain him from uttering a falsehood, if he had any object to accomplish by it.

Were I, Mr. Speaker, said Mr. F., called upon to select a jury in my own case, and were my life depended on their verdict, I should unhesitatingly choose for jurors those who believed that a disregard of the obligations imposed upon them by their oaths, would be attended with immediate and unavoidable evil consequences to themselves, rather than take those who believe in eternal torment, and yet had faith to assure them that by a moment's repentance they might escape with impunity.

The Catholic may testify as a competent and credible witness, though it is universally known, that for the crime of perjury he believes his priest can pardon him for a paltry consideration, and absolve him from all guilt, and remit his punishment hereafter. Now what fears are there to operate upon his mind to induce him to swear truly, if he wishes for any reason whatever to misrepresent or keep back facts? I answer, only those fears which operate on the mind of every good man—the fear of doing wrong—the fear of violating his own conscience—the fear also that operates on the bad man—the fear of the pains and penalties of perjury.

I go, said Mr. F., for the Bill, and hope that it will pass, in order that every free born citizen of this Commonwealth may be permitted to testify in our courts, without being interrogated whether he be Orthodox, Unitarian, or Infidel, and his testimony be received and weighed according to his general character for honesty and veracity. This should be only test—the *sine qua non*—of his claims to confidence. By passing this Bill, said Mr. F., it will appear that we are in favor of equal rights, and willing that all men should enjoy their rights by "defending their lives and liberties."

Gen. Call, who commanded the Florida militia at the late battle of Withlacoochee, in a letter to the editor of the Savannah Georgian, expulcates the conduct of those troops from the aspersions cast upon them. He states that it was utterly impossible for more of them to cross the river than did before the battle commenced; most of them were mounted, and to get the horses over was utterly impossible. Those that did participate in the battle, (about 50) displayed the greatest degree of coolness and intrepidity, and but for their aid, Gen. Call thinks the regulars would have been sacrificed. No one is better capable of judging than Gen. Call, who was one of the best and bravest officers in the southern campaign of the last war.—*N. Y. Star*.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

Bank Embezzlement.—A flagrant, but long since perpetrated series of embezzlements from the Market Bank, was tried yesterday afternoon. The defendant was Thomas Pike, Jr., who was appointed Teller of the Bank on the 1st November, 1833. The entire amount of his defalcations up to August 5, 1834, was seven thousand seven hundred dollars! The principal witness against him was the Cashier—

J. O. Mead.—On or about the 20th of July, in 1834, Mr. Pike represented that there was a deficiency in his cash of \$1800, and on or about that very day, he said he had lost another thousand, making the whole sum deficient \$2,800. Up to that time we really believed that he had lost the money, through some mistake. In consequence, however, of his repeated losses, a committee of directors was appointed to examine his cash and accounts, and on the 6th of August, they reported that his cash and accounts stood exactly as he had represented, and exhibited a deficit of \$2,800, in his cash, and his bondsmen were notified accordingly. He then came to me, and observed that he knew that his bondsmen would advise him to resign, and he requested me to state to them, that he would had do so. He urged me to take possession of his cash, contained in two trunks—he said they were exactly the same as when the directors examined them—I objected to receiving the money without having it counted. He then called me into the directors' room, and said "I suppose the worst must come out now. You will find the large trunk \$4,900 short, besides the \$2,800." I said to him—"How did you manage to make your cash appear right yesterday?" He then shew his book, and pointed out two instances where he had charged on the 5th of August, the Phoenix and Cambridge Banks with sums they never had. He charged the Phoenix with \$3000, and the Cambridge Bank with \$1000, and borrowed \$900 to make up the balance. The next day the banks were credited back. He also altered the pass books to correspond with the entries in the Day Book. At the time he made these entries he did not expect to have to leave the bank. He had the exclusive and entire control of the trunks. Originally, as his bondsmen had put him in jail, we supposed they would do with him according to what they thought he deserved. He went to New Orleans, and I did not see any thing of him again till a fortnight ago. When he returned to the city, partly perhaps on account of something we had understood he had done in New Orleans, the directors passed a vote, instructing me to go before the Grand Jury with the case.

It was merely intimated by John C. Park, Esq., in the defence, that Pike might have accidentally lost the amount missing, but in answer to this suggestion, Mr. Parker, cited various authorities, particularly from a recent English work, Roscoe's Dig. of Evid. in Crim. Cas. (Philadelphia Ed., p. 345.) where "nine judges held a conviction right, being of opinion, that from the time of making the false entry, it was an embezzlement."—Hall's case, Russ. & Ry. 463; 3 Stark. 67. The jury returned a verdict of guilty in about five minutes.

For the Morning Post.

Lamentable Occurrence.—A gentleman in this city having an extensive assortment of Coal, has lately been much troubled by his neighbors removing samples oftener than the nature of the case seemed to demand. Having received a cargo peculiarly addicted to snapping, he presumed his friends would be gratified by trying that also. He accordingly placed a piece in the usual situation, putting a small quantity of double refined gunpowder in it. It was taken, and the gentleman having made a comfortable fire with it, prepared himself for some of the enjoyments of life, by placing his chair on two legs, in the genuine yankee style, and taking his newspaper in hand; but alas! he was doomed soon to know the transient nature of earthly happiness. An explosion ensued, and he was thrown some distance amid a shower of coal, chair legs, tables, &c. As earthquakes have lately been quite prevalent in these regions, he not only saw, but felt he had received a shock. He arose, trembling, and proceeded to examine the coal very minutely. But finding no satisfactory solution of the mystery, concluded to count the whole matter as a "CAUTION."

The Hartford difficulties.—The last Hartford "Patriot and Democrat" is almost entirely filled with complaints of the course of the Hartford Times, and abuse of John M. Niles and Gideon Welles, Esquires. The Patriot is published by John B. Eldridge, and edited by, we know not whom. Mr. Eldridge was formerly publisher, and we believe editor of the Hampden Whig, and we are therefore the more sorry to see him engaged in his present mean and dirty work. The Times is one of the oldest and ablest democratic papers in Connecticut; and even in New England. John M. Niles was its former editor—was subsequently appointed Post Master of Hartford, and then Senator in Congress. Mr. Welles succeeded to the editorship of the Times, and was, on the final triumph of the democracy of Connecticut, elected Comptroller by the legislature, and has recently received the appointment of Post Master, in place of Mr. Niles, who resigned. Messrs Niles and Welles are highly respected by the Northern democracy; and long and favorably known as the firm and indefatigable advocates of Gen. Jackson, and the principles of his administration. The Patriot has not yet been published one year; and the men by whom it was established are only known as disappointed office seekers. The Patriot pretends not to censure Gov. Edwards for the appointment of Mr. Niles, or the Post Master General for the appointment of Mr. Welles, but takes the blame to itself for not exposing to the Gov. and Post Master General their true characters. It is determined to make up in future for past delinquencies. Does the Patriot expect in this covert way to assail the appointing officers without being detected and exposed? The New Hampshire democracy are cursed with the canting of the "Courier and Enquirer," the Maine democracy by the "Jeffersonian," the Massachusetts with the "Independent Chronicle and Reformer," and the Connecticut with the "Patriot and Democrat." These base sheets pretend great respect for the appointing officers, but are never satisfied with the appointments in their immediate neighborhoods, and for the strongest of all reasons, viz: their own friends and supporters, whose patriotism results from love of office, were the unsuccessful candidates.

It is because such men as Messrs Niles and Welles are known by the appointing power, that they are successful; and because their calculators are also known, that they are rejected and disappointed. The Patriot will never obtain credit and confidence either from the Governor of Connecticut, the New England democracy, or at Washington, by attacking such men as Messrs Niles and Welles, and such papers as the Hartford Times.—*Lowell Pat*.

Temperance Frolic.—The Americans go-ahead for inventions. The other day at Keesville, Essex county, they had a Temperance Jubilee—a procession of 2 or 300 ladies to the meeting house up to their necks in snow—then prayer—return to the Temperance hotel, and a Bacchanal feast on plenty of solid joints of meat and cold water; the intervals after the cloth was removed, filled up with "flutes and soft recorders," playing solemn sounds of sacred music.—*N. Y. Star*.

It is conjectured in the Mobile Register of Jan. 18, that powder, arms, provisions, &c. are furnished to the Indians on the coast of Florida from the West India Islands—probably by the Cuba fishermen or wreckers from the Bahamas. They are a reckless (not wreckless) crew, and swarm among those keys.—*Ibid*.

The Duel.—There is some doubt whether Col. Gwin has died of his wounds. The Nashville Banner states that by the last accounts he was "not considered to be in danger, in consequence of the ball, which entered about the right nipple, having glanced around on a rib. Judge Caldwell only survived the melancholy affair about two hours."—A letter in the Tennessee Democrat states Col. G's death. The Globe has a letter from Clinton (Miss.) which says "Caldwell is now no more, and Gwin is severely wounded, although, I trust, there is some ground for anticipating his final recovery. Mr. Poindexter came into town just as the challenge was sent, and most notoriously instigated the affair, as he was indeed charged with doing, by the wife of Caldwell, over his dead body."

"The letter of acceptance, written by Mr. Gwin, will afford some further illustration of this. He says to Mr. Caldwell—

"Inasmuch as you have thought fit to reiterate your allegations against my character, stimulated, as I know you are, by a certain distinguished guest, now in your house, and who seems to have followed you hither with the same feelings which have once before instigated him," &c. &c. (Mr. Gwin throws in some present objection to Mr. Caldwell, but concludes with saying, "I yet accept your challenge," &c.)

The letter concludes by saying, "That it is unnecessary to say, that the Colonel acted in this affair with that high-toned gallantry for which he has been ever distinguished, and sustained his personal dignity with a firmness which could not be suppressed."

Sam Patchism.—A young man, while engaged in clearing the roof of a house of snow, in the rear of Washington street, on Tuesday last, was launched therefrom, together with the snow, a distance of about thirty feet. An eye witness states, that, having somewhat recovered from the shock, he deliberately rose and walked off.—*Courier*.

A new born infant was found under a snow bank in Broad street, on Tuesday evening, in a state of nudity. A physician, who was present at the coroner's inquest, thought it must have been alive when placed there.—*Ibid*.

The Southern Mail had not arrived when our paper went to press last evening.

Charlestown, Feb. 10, 1836.

Mr. Williams, Oculist, Boston, at the Bromfield Hotel.

Sir,—Understanding that you purpose to leave this place shortly, I feel it my duty to acknowledge myself under special obligation to you, for the benefit my daughter has received by means of your medicines. She had been nearly three years, receiving advice, &c. from others. Since she has been under your care her eyes are better than they have been for years. I hope you will find it convenient to prolong your stay in this place, not doubting but that my child's eyes will be perfectly cured.

With sentiments of respect, I am your most obliged servant,

SALLY CHAMBERLIN.

Witness, the Rev Mr. KENT, and many others of Charlestown.

GREAT MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL.—The citizens of Boston and vicinity, friendly to the election of MARTIN VAN BUREN to the next Presidency, will hold a convention at Faneuil Hall on Thursday evening, the eighteenth instant, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed advisable to promote the same. The members of the Legislature and the citizens of the Commonwealth generally, in favor of the above object, are respectfully invited to attend and take part in the convention.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

NOTICE.—The adjourned meeting of the Northern Democratic Association will be held at the Northern Democratic Hall, this Evening, 12th inst., at 7 o'clock. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

WILDES P. WALKER, Sec'y.

A CARD.—DR. JOHN S. BARTLETT has removed to No 11 Atkinson street, a few doors below his former residence, on the opposite side. ep3w

MARRIED.

In this city, Wednesday evening, by Rev. Mr. Robbins, Mr. E. G. Wellington to Miss Sylvia A., daughter of the late Capt. Peleg Bartlett of Kingston, Mass.

At Lowell, Mr. Thomas Leavitt of this city, to Miss Rebecca Tooleman of L.

DIED.

In this city, Arthur Liedhale, son of Mr. James Prince, about 5 months.

George Solon, eldest child of Solon and Mary B. Nash, 4 years.

Mr. Benjamin Wells of Salem, 85.

In Dorchester, on Wednesday morning, Mrs. Lilly Beale, 84 years.

IMPORTATIONS.

ROTTERDAM—brigs Elizabeth—213 pipes gin—70 casks madder—2 do zinc—41 do linseed oil—31 do mdd—50 hampers bottles—25 rolls sail cloth.

SHIP-NEWS--BOSTON, 1836.

THURSDAY, February 11--ARRIVED.

Brig Red Rover, Gridler, Cape Haytien, via Marblehead. Sch George, Reynolds, from Eastport, arr 6th.

Telegraphed—Brigs Toineite, from Antwerp; Old Colony, from New Orleans. Signals for a bark and a brig.

CLEARED.

Ship Emperor, Chaffee, Havana and Europe; bark Gulnare, Cushing, do; brig Sarah Williams, Ellis, Trinidad; schs Deposit, Doane, Jacmel; Boston, Gould, New York; Minerva, Sylvester, Newburyport; Fulcrum, Lunt, do; Flash, Paul, Dover.

From Toplifts' Agent.

HOLMES HOLE, Feb 3--Sailed sch Isabel, Salem.

4th--Arrived schs Millicent, Albatross, Richmond, for Boston; and schs George, Reynolds, from Eastport, but was not off without loss of best bow anchor and chain.

5th, 6th, 7th and 8th--No arrivals--harbor and sound covered with ice.

9th--The ice broke up and drifted out of the harbor. Sch Polly, Selker, for Charleston, for Boston, with cotton, was driven ashore by the ice on East Point, but was not off without damage. Arrsch Billings, White Star, Marks, (St Don.) 4th ult. Left brig Sublime, Nining, from New York 5. Spike, 22d Jan, lat 30 49 lon 75, brig Gloucester, Wilmington for Barbadoes.

Brig Robert, Griffith, Trinidad de Cuba, 13th ult, for Boston. Left bark Franklin, Gibbs, discharge brigs Tom, Ball, for Boston 3. Adela, Baker, not commenced loading.

Ophit, Lincoln, one; Architect, Cry, do; Adie, loading.

10th--Arrived brig Nere S. Kery, Isle of France, 82 St Helena, 30, for New York; Left at former, ship Star, of Philadelphia, for Calcutta, put in leaky; sch Crescent, Story, Run Key, for Marblehead. Left to Am. vessels; Spike (st inst. lat 40 43 lon 11 30, ship Athens, Gibraltar for New York.

Passed by, brigs Cordelia, fm Trinidad de Cuba, for Boston; Baltimore, and Chatham, Baltimore, for do.

Sailed brigs Robert, schs Seadrift, Bethel, Aurelia, Polly, and Billings.

In Tarpanin Cove, sh p Orbit, Gardner, Pacific Ocean, for Nantucket, with 2400 lbs oil. Spike, 25th Dec, in sight of Pernambuco, ship Chas Warton, 35 days fm Philadelphia for Calcutta, all well--22d ult, lat 30 30, lon 65 30, saw brig black Hawk, fm Boston for Lagura.

The report in the New York papers of the packet ship Orpheus, from that port, being off Liver, col Dec 23, is incorrect. Capt Dickson states that such was the report at Liverpool, but previous to his leaving it was contradicted.

The brig Lydia, Kelley, of Bath, hence for Wilmington, was lost on Body's Is-land, Jan 15. Her cargo, consisting of feathers, &c, was advertised to be sold on the beach.

A gentleman from Plymouth, who left on Wednesday noon, states that a considerable quantity of wool, and some raisins, from the Regulator, have been picked up, and that there were 2 or 3 bales doing all they could.

The following vessels have been driven to sea from the Delaware breakwater by the ice, and the three first mentioned put into New York 8th inst:—Brig Oak, Rider, from Boston. 17th ult, laid at the breakwater 10 days; Robert Wain, Matthews, do, do, laid at do 14 days; Mary, Garwood, Falmouth, (was jammed in the ice 30 miles at sea, lost her eighteen days in the ice) Governor Von Schuelter, from do; Emily, West Indies; William Henry, Improvement, Ann Eliza, Lunt, and Kensington; also the light bark, broke adrift from the breakwater.

At Matanzas, Jan 15, Henrietta, McLehlan, and Paulina, Wilcox, loading; Centurion,

